A New Crists Approaching-The Abolition

Question in New York. We give in our columns to day, a most remarka ble and extraordinary article, purporting to come from the celebrated Alvan Stewart, Esq., one of the principal leaders and representatives of the abolition party in the State of New York, ever since moment of its organization. This paper may be considered as the manifesto of the aboli-tionists of this State, numbering now nearly 20,000 in one compact party. It declares their present purposes—their views—their teelings—their notions of Southern slavery—and all the consequences which may spring from such convictions in their

Although we differ entirely from many of the statements contained in this remarkable document, and disapprove in the most decided manner of its denunciations of the Southern planters, we are yet unwilling to withhold any of these matters from the public, because by viewing the whole ground of the crisis which is now approaching in this country on this question, we will the better enable those whose interests are connected with the perpetuation of the Union as it now exists, to take time by the forelock, and prevent a denouement that would be inevitably fatal to free institutions. There is a bitterness of feeling-a refined energy of reproach-and an obstinate blindness to the really excellent and amiable characteristics of the Southern institution of slavery evinced in all the movements of the abolitionists, which indicate that a spirit of ruthless fanaticism is more engaged in them, than any feeling connected with philanthropy or patriotism. It is proper that all this should be known and clearly discerned. We must not conceal, but expose and grapple with approaching dangers.

We cannot shut our eyes to the various indica-

tions of a settled purpose in the various sections of this Union to bring about an important crisis in the history of the country, the end of which no man can foretell. In South Carolina we see the State Legislature and the public functionaries, and the popular voice assuming such a resolute, deter-mined, and energetic character, as clearly indicate that in that region no interference will be permitted with the existing institutions, and no compromise allowed. They even go farther, and denounce any interference with so much bitterness that one would suppose that they would to a certain extent, rather see the dissolution of the Union itself, than any further steps against their domestic institutions matured in any other section of the country. Whilst this is going on in South Carolina, an equally energetic, but directly opposite spirit has just developed itself in Massachusetts.— In pumphlets and declarations, in petitions and political movements, the abolitionists of Massachi setts have declared their purpose to be the effecting of a change in the Constitution of the United States, the ultimate abolition of slavery, and the expunging of that clause which gives protecting power to the owners of slaves in the South, or the alternative of a dissolution of the Union at once. This spirit of fraternal discord on the question of slavery is fanned and invigorated and strengthened by the movements in this State, and in the other free States; and on all lands, from all the different centres of action on this question, we see the tokens that some serious collision of public opinion is about to take place throughout the country on this important subject of controversy, now preci-pitated on us all by the discussions on the annexation of Texas.

During the last fifty years, the Consitution of

this country, in its present form, has worked remarkably well. It is true this Constitution in its practi-cal workings has exhibited itself altogether differently from what was anticipated by its founders It was supposed by these venerable sages that a House of Representatives, emanating immediately from the people, and a Senate coming from the States, would constitute a mutual check, and, united, present a counterpoise to the single influence of the Executive, thus forming a free repre sentative Government of the purest, most liberal, and most energetic character. The political action of the country, under the Constitution, has present-ted quite different results from those anticipated. The checks and counterpoise have been quite different. From the commencement of the administration of Washington, we have seen the organization of two great popular parties, dividing the Union into two Representatives or the Senate, and during the last fifty years these two parties, acting on each other indiscriminately through the two Houses of Congress, and through the President, have produced all our legislation—all our negetiations—and all the political phenomena, of which the history of the country gives a practical record since that time. The government of this country has disclosed a piece of machinery altogether different from that chalkeddown in the Constitution. The existence of these two great popular parties, with somewhat dif-ferent tendencies, and differing only on certain domestic and foreign questions, but generally agreeing on the main principles of the Constitution, has given us all the prosperity which has spread itself over the land during the present century up to this time. If such a natural arrangement of the working ele-ments of the government should be broken up by any new principle of division or disturbance, we do not know what may be the consequence to the peace and integrity of the country hereafter.

Now, then, we hold that the introduction of the

element of abolition in the Northern States, with the violent, but quite natural, opposition to that element developed in the South, which has made its appearance during the last few years in this country, constitutes one of the most gloomy and threatening aspects of the present time. We have no time to-day to investigate this subject in all its details. It is too vast to be disposed of in a single article. But enough has been said to show that the aspect of the time is threatening; and threatening from the presence and progress of these disturbing elements. We believe that abolition is a spirit of evil in the North and in the South. This spirit now controls 65,000 voters in the free States These spirits are called from the "vasty deep;" and if they should increase and agitate, the conse now subsisting between the two great parties of the country, and the production of a crisis, ending in civil war, before we know where we are.

We have much to say on this subject before we

LOOK AT THE MONEY YOU RECEIVE -We advise every one who has small dealings to look at the bills offered in payment for work or wares. Just read our money article to-day, in reference to the circulation of a New Jersey Bank, called the "Plainfield Bank," which has extended greatly of late, and is now in a doubtful position, in consequence of this expansion and other reasons stated It is always best for the working people to be on the safe side. Refuse the bills of all these doubtfu banks started at a distance, and take nothing bu good New York meney for your work or labor! Now that prosperous times are returning, we may expect all the shin-plaster financiers to be busy in their efforts to circulate their trash as they did in

MORMON APPAIRS .- The Governor of Illinois ha sent a special message to the Legislature relative to the recent "Mormon Difficulties." It is a lengthy document, and gives a complete history of the oc-currence which led to the death of Joe Smith.-The Governor takes ground against the repeal of the charter of the city of Nauvoo, but is in favor of modifications. Notwithstanding this, it is supposed that the charter will be repealed-the bill to hat effect having unanimously passed the Senate on the 19th inst.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S CASE -The papers are full | of all sorts of speculations and statements relative to this remarkable case. In the Sungay paper from which we extracted an article yesterday, and in a penny newspaper which was particularly indus-trious in circulating a variety of exaggerated rumore, the charges against the Bishop are stated as set forth in the presentment, but not assustained by the testimony. Thus in the case of Mrs. Butler, the presentment charged the Bishop with rudely putting his hand underneath her clothes, but this the lady most unequivocally denied on her examination. The fourth charge was put in the presentment without the cash of any nation. ment without the oath of any party. It was abandoned on the trial, and the lady referred to in it addressed a letter to the Court complaining of the un-warrantable liberty taken with her name by the presenters. The third charge, with respect to im-proper liberties with a young lady in a public stage, was made on the oath of a third party who had the matter on hearsay, and it was not sustained by the Court. The great injustice and folly of keeping the investigation secret is now rendered very apparent by the circulation of these exaggerated rumors and statements.

We perceive that the Rev. Mr. Trapier has pub lished a pamphlet, of which a synopsis is given in the Journal of Commerce of yesterday, parrating the preliminary steps taken in the case, and endea-voring to disprove the allegation that the prosecution had anything to do with the Puseyite controversy. But in this very publication the reverend author acknowledges that the ordination of Mr. Carey led to this inquiry into the immorality of the Bishop, and that it was never thought of before! But the most curious statement is that in the Courier and Enquirer, which appears to be placed in a very peculiar predicament with respect to the Episcopate here. After a long investigation of the position into which the Bishop has been reduced, the Courier comes to the conclusion which is perfectly analagous to a solution of that mysterious question which could not be settled by Dr. Wainwright and Dr. Potts-"can a church exist without a Bishop?" The church, in this diocese, is now virtually without a Bishop, and the Courier appears to be excessively bothered by this awful fact. It pours out a column of lamentation, and winds up by affectionately imploring Bishop Onderdonk to resign, in order

that the church may get a Bishop.

The result of this investigation, viewed in its connection with Puseyism, Mr. Carey, the immoralities of the Bishop, the character of the clergy, and every thing else with which the case has been mixed up, is certainly most singular. It gives us a glimpse of practices, purposes, con-duct and motives of clergymen, that will produce an enduring impression on the public mind of the present and succeeding generations.

It is well known to the community at large, particularly to that portion of it which is called "the ungodly," that the clergy of all denominations ungodly," that the clergy of all denominations claim a monopoly of every thing like virtue, morality, decency, respectability, piety and religion. This claim is put forth on every possible occasion, and with all imaginable pomposity, and in order to enforce it with greater emphasis on the public mind, it is usual for those who present it, to couple with it a condemnation of all those public institutions of the public institution of the public insti tions, elements, and agencies, which are likely to come into collision with the pulpit in governing or influencing the popular mind. We have often seen, for instance, with what violence and inso lence the clergy of the Episcopal church, to say nothing of those of other churches, have assailed the public press, falsely representing it as evil, and only evil, and that continually. They have inveighed at length against the indecencies and impurities of the newspapers, and have labored hard to show that its conductors are the most worthless and cor-rupt men in existence. But lo! when the curtain is raised, what is the spectacle presented by the daily walk and conversation of these very clergy?

The truth is, that there is a vast amount of hypocriey, immorality, and impurity in the ranks of the clerky. Amongst those who minister at the altar, there are we know, many amiable, pious, and holy men, learned in their calling, and true to their holy vows and their God. Yet, in conse quence of their peculiar condition in the presen enlightened age of the world, their esprit de corps leads them into the commission of such uncharita-bleness, hypocrisy, and immorality, as make the angels weep when they look down upon this lower earth, and witness such sad developments as those just revealed to this community .masses, without reference to a House of the public wird, we believe, sink deep into open to a full conviction of the truth that the caus of pure and undefiled religion must look for its best advocacy and vindication, not to a privileged order of priests, but to a free, enlightened, fearless, and virtuous newspaper press. How often have the Episcopal Clergy, declared in their pulpit against such a press! We now fling back their impudent denunciations in their very teeth, and direct their consciences, burning to the very centre, to the acts and conduct of their own consecrated confe-

> SCHOOL FOR SEAMEN.—ITS ADVANTAGES TO THE COWNTRY .- With the startling fact staring us in the face, that less than one fourth of the seamen on board American ships are natives, it is strange that no powerful effort is made to bring into service the thousands who are eagerly seeking em. ployment on the seas. In the last few days we have examined into the system of naval schools as introduced by Thomas Goin, of this city, and are constrained to look upon it as the one necessary for this country in correcting the evil of a scarcity of native sailors in our service.

There are now in existence only 8,250 native and 200 naturalized seamen in the United States .-This number embraces every sailor affoat or ashor who can claim a birthright or any other right to America. Against this small number our navy America. Against this small number our navy gives employment to 7,000 seamen; our whale ships to 17,000; and our merchant ships to 20,000; making a total of 44,000 We have here at a glance the lamentable fact, that our ships are manned by four-fifths foreigners, thus placing our whole national and mercantile marine entirely in their power in the event of a war. In case of any collision with England, we must depend wholly upon the "green hands" from the interior, and upon the Swedes, and all other but the English seamen now in our service. In this view a war befor us for the three or four first years, or until enough "green hands" become whipped into "or-dinary seamen." Would it not be better, in this aspect of the case, to whip the "green 'una" into nautical knowledge before a war set in, by establishing naval schools at this port, Boston, Norfolk, and New Orleans? Would it not be better to do this now, when there are so many mechanics' and farmers' sons ready to become sai ors-anxious, indeed, to buffit the mighty ocean ?

The naval school system, such as we have spoker of, was first thought of by an American, whole life has been spent among seamen, and who is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of Americans in this respect. This system was adopted here four or five years since, and found to work admirably—so well, in fact, that it was abandoned in two years after its organization, by a few old commodores, because it did not originate with them. It has been, however, introduced in France on the plan suggested by Mr. Goin, who was on a visit to that country a year or two ago, and the schools at Bordeaux have now nearly two

thousand pupils.
We state these few facts in order to stimulate Congress to move in the matter.

TRIAL FOR ARSON .- The trial of Cicero Winterbottom, for areon, committed in Water street, some months ago, is set down for this day, before Judge Kent, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

OLE- BULL'S FAREWELL CONCERT -The anouncement of a farewell concert, with the " Niagara," the "Solitude of the Prairie," and the "18'h Psalm," the great compositions of the maestro, drew together a very large and brilliant audience last evening at the Tabernaole. The weather was excessively inclement, and a severe snow storm set in at dark and continued with great violence throughout the evening; but the unparalleled popularity of Ole Bull conquered even the elements, and filled the house with fashion and beauty. The following is an exact account of the

This, considering the circumstances to which we have alluded, and which were quite enough to have broken up any ordinary public entertainment, is the greatest and most substantial compliment ever paid to a single artist in America. Of the performances it is not necessary for us to speak in detail. Ole Bull was never in better spirits, and never were his splendid talents displayed to greater advantage, notwithstanding the unfavorable corstruction of the house. He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic plaudits at every piece, and the furore was evidently as great in his favor as it has ever yet been. So far from exhausting his popularity in New York, his frequent appearance has made us better acquainted with his wonderful and almost inappreciable gifts, and enlarged our capacity for enjoyment to such an extent that we never can have too much of him. He is always fresh always delightful.

always delightful.

During the performance of the "Carnival of Vennee," which was frequently interrupted by uncontrollable bursts of applause, a splendid blondebeauty in the west gallery threw a bouquet, made of magnificent white roses, fastened with a white satin ribbon, at the feet of the master. When he had concluded, he took the gift, pressed it to his heart with a low bow to the fair donor, and retired amid a storm of applause and calls, which silenced the driving tempest without. He promptly returned and played "Hail-Columbia and Yankee Doodie" in a style to render them a fitting token of gratitude, and a parting gift to his friends in New York. We learn that, after a concert at Newark, and another at Brooklyn, during the present week, Ole Bull goes bouth to spend the winter. In the spring we shall expect him again in New York, where he will be, to use a most expressive figure, "as welcome as the flowers in May."

the adjoining counties to Columbia is that every thing is quiet. It is in contemplation to withdraw some of the troops stationed in Columbia county.

some of the troops stationed in Columbia county.

[From Albany Atlas, Jan. 4.]

We were informed by a gentlemanfrom Hudson yesterday, that a meeting of Anti-renters was held below that city the previous night, and the attendance of two of the citizens was requested, who went down to them. It was stated to the gentlemen while there, that all thoughts of resistance to the laws would be abundoned if they could be assured that no more arrests would be made. Such a promise, of course could not be given, and the meeting broke up without determining upon any thing, but with the evident feeling that no more outrages would be committed. Last night a party were to go cut to capture three field pieces knewn to be in the hands of the Anti-renters. We were requested to state that a detachment of 30 men of the Emmett Guards, under command of Lieut. John T. Gough, accompassed the Burgesses on their excursion upon a requisition of the Sheriff on the night of the Sist uit.

We understand, that a lew days since, Mrs. Van Rensse.

We understand, that a tew days since, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, lady of William Van Rensselaer, one of the proprietors of the Rensselser manor, was driving out in her carriage, she encountered a party of Anti-Renters in the disguise of Indians, who approached and deliberately unharnessed the horses from the carriage. They then retired to the side of the road, where they discussed the question whether they should carry off the lady or not. Much to her relief, the decision, after some debate, was in the negative; the Indians withdrew, and thus ended what seemed likely at first to prove a romantic, and to the lady, a disagreeable adventure.

Balls.-The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is to be celebrated by a grand military and civic ball at old Tammany to-morrow mght. It will be a magnificent affair. The Vice President elect, and other distinguished personages, are to

To-night, at the Apollo, the "New York Braze Band" give their eleventh Annual Balt. If it be like its predecessors, this will be a very elegant

NAVAL .- The U. S. frigate Princeton, Capt. R. F. Stockton, for this port, got under way from the Philadelphia Naval Anchorage yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and proceeded down the Delaware.

Theatricals, &c.

The Ellsler Brothers are performing at Augusta, Ga.

The managers of the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, effected a re-ingagement of the Seguins and
Mr. Frazer, for a few nights. Mr. Potter re-opened the Savannah Theatre on the 1st inst, with a new and select company, and has selected, as the leading piece, the Lady of Lyons, in which Mrs. Potter sustained the character of Pauline, and Mr. W. G. Jones, that of Claude Melnette.

Korponay is to be master of ceremonies at the Washing

ton inauguration Ball.

A PRIZE FOR THE HISTORIAN.—A letter from Stockholm, published in the London Times, says that a mest interest ing discovery has been made in the secret repository of the Equestrian Order—viz: several chests full of decuments, which have not been examined for thirty years.—Among them are original documents concerning the revolutions of 1719, 1772, and 1799. Most of the documents are written, and some elegantly bound, and several have either clears. General third volume of the paragraph.

Gustavus causes agme sensation.

It is said that "Jim Crow" Rice has had his principal Ethiopian operas—"Otello," "Bone Squash Disbolo," and "Oh! Hush!"—translated into German, and that they are to be introduced on the German stage early next spring.

Personal Movements.

Personal Movements.

The Senate of North Carolina has restored to Mr. Ewett the seat in that body, from which he was expelled a couple of weeks since.

Chief Justice Lane, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has tendered his resignation, to take effect February 18th.

L. A. Wilmer, Esq., has retired from the editorship of the Philadelphia Keystene.

Capt. H. A. Adams, of the United States Navy, has resigned his commission, and become a citizen of Madison county, Mississippi, with the view of engaging in the occupation of planting.

The Secretary of the Navy gives notice, that "Assistant Surgeons on board all national vessels are entitled to meas and have quarters with ward room officers, and to receive the usual courtesies of such officers."

Key West has recently been incorporated under the name and style of the "City of Key West," and has now her regular board of Mayor and Aldermen. The building of a Marine Hospital at that place is in rapid progress under the management of Col. Siminton.

A. O. F. Nicholson, Esq. is about to take charge of the editorial department of the Navhelle Union, which is to be enlarged and improved.

Fanny Forrester, the gifted lady, known to the world by this now attractive name, has been dangerously ill.

City Intelligence.

Police Office.—Jaw. 6—A Touch Case.—Officer Josephs arrested a woman named Jane Wilson, on a charge of robbing a man named Walker of \$50, in a house of infamy, on Saturday night lest.

Passing Countrarysit Morey.—Three men named Wm. Jones, John Marks and John Solomon, were arrested this evening, on a charge of passing and attempting to pass counterfait \$20 bills, purporting to be on the Bank of Delaware. One of the bills was passed at a jewelry store in Chatham street, by Jones, and Marks attempted to pass one at the store of Thomas S. Miller, No. 118 Chatham street. Officer Lyons arrested the men and found one of the notes upon each. They were fully committed by Justice Haskell.

Coreman Office.—Farat Accument.—Aman named

by Justice Haskell.

Coroner's Office.—Faval Accident.—A man named Andrew Mulligan, about 36 years of age, fell from a scololsing at the corner of Fourth street and 7th Avenue, a listance of 12 feet, and injured himself so severely that he lied a few minutes afterwards.

died a few minutes afterwards.

SUDDEN DRATH — The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of Ann Simmons, of No. 107 Houston street, a native of Cornwall. England, 65 years of age, who died on Sunday night from an epileptic fit.

BURNED TO DRATH.— The Coroner held an inquest at the City Hospital, on the body of a lad named Heary Schultz aged 5 years, who died from the effects of a burn received at the residence of his mother, No. 18 James street, from his clothes catching fire during the absence of his mother. Verdict accordingly.

PORT OF ENTRY.—His Excellency the Governor General has constituted the Township of Sutton, is the County of Missisquoi, Canada Essi, 2 port of Entry for goods imported by land or inland navigation from the United Misses.

PURGATORY.

The Canonicity of the Apocryphal Books.

TRADITION versus HERESY.

Judas Maccabeus versus Queen Elizabeth, Edward the Sixth, and Martin Luther. A LECTURE.

Delivered in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr.

Pisc, on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1845.

[CONCLUSION]

And making a gathering, he sent twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem for sucrifice to be affered for the sins of the dead, thinking well and religiously concerning the

resurrection
(For if he had not hoped that they that were slain should rise again, it would have seemed superfluous and vann to proy for the dead).
And because he considered that they who had fallen asleep with godliness had great grace laid up for them.
It is therefore a holy and whole some thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.—Maccabous XII., v. 43, 44, 45, 46.

districtions of a considered that they who had fallen aslep with goditines had great grace laid up for them. It is therefore a heig and whal-some thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.—blaccabeus xii., v. 43, 44, 45, 46.

I know that there are objections alleged against the books of the Maccabees, but I also know that there are objections made against every book asteemed canonical by indidel; and must I reject Genesis because the indidences as tome passages in it? Therefore, when I find objections brought against the books of the Maccabees, it wis w them in the same light as those made against all the other books of the Sacred Scriptures. There is one, however, to which I shall allude. It is said that in the second book of the Maccabees, the author apologies for imperfections of style—therefore they could not be in spired, otherwise there could be no necessity for an apology. He says, "Which if I have done well, and as becometh a history, it is what I desire, but if not, it must be pardyned me." Now, it is stated that if they are in spired, they would be done perfectly, and therefore there would be no negessity to claim pardon for the writer. This can be sailly knawered by referring to 11th chapter of Paul's 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, which all admit to be divinely inspired; and yet 87 Faul here complains of not being perfectly acquainted with the language. He says, "If am rude in speech, I am not in knowledge; therefore, if the argument is good against the Maccabees, the same will be good against the writings of St. Paul, because the former apologiess for an imperfection of style, and St. Paul for a rudeness of speech. Thus as to the first point of the dilemma—that they are or are not inspired—it seems to me that I have adduced audition to the Maccabees, are entitled to e place among the Canonical Soriptures; and consequently, that the dectrine they teach must be a true and holy doctrine; and sate present of the Surgenstand will grant for the sake of argument, that these books of

sarn from the most indi-putable history. Again, from it that that most enlightened mun and valid real—he who lought for the liberties of h kry, prayed for the dead | Judas Maccabous set to the temple in order to have prayers for it will be the same thought of the dead, that they may be loosed from the prayers to the sea, that they may be loosed from the prayers to the same the prayer of the Jews, and at leat the sanction of the Sanhedrian itself; and as it we coordinated and always admitted by them, I the learn that the people of God prayed for the dead, at the sand always for the same the dead, at the sand sale we are the people of God prayed for the dead, at the sand sale we are the form the sale of the duced, because we know before the time of Christ it was ustom of the ancient Jewish people, and from them als ed into the christin religion. The church can introdi tothing, nor invent no article of faith, but can only he

Chancery.

Jan. 5 - Decisions - Peter Westervell vs. John H. Hoff et al.— This was an appeal from a decree of the Court in relation to the sale of certain property by a Mr. Speck. The Court was of opinion that Mr. Speck must apply to the Chancellor to dismiss the appeal so far as it was taken from that part of the decree, which directs a sale of the premises No. 38 McDougal street, for as to that portion of lithe decree, as well as other portions appealed from. His Honor said, I am apprehensive the appeal operates as a stay by virtue of the 8th sec. of the statute relating to a stay by virtue of the 8th sec. of the statute relating to a stay by virtue of the 8th sec. of the statute relating to a sale for his benefit. Ruled accordingly.

David S. Jones et al vs. 5th B. Reberts et al.—This was an exception to a Master's Report, brought before the Court for what is technically called impertinence to a part of the answer of the desindant, Roberts, to the amendment of the bill. It arises out of the answer to amendment No. 2. It appeared to the Court that all that part of the answer which undertakes to show that a party interested, named A. N. Luwrence, was insolvent, notwithstanding his failure, provided justile was done to him by re-stating the accounts between him and the teathor's estate, and striking a large balance in his favor instead of a large balance against him, as was ascertained by Master McDonald's Report in the year conclusive, it established a large debt against the said A. N. Lawrence, which he took no logal measures to hake off, and of consequence must be decreed to have acquiesced in its being forever fastened upon him. As he cannot now be paralited to disturb that settlement, so neither can a third person, or stranger, and more especially such an overhauling of the accounts as this answer sets ap, cannot be allowed in a collected suit or proceeding. It is clear to my mind that the defendant, Roberts, cannot be permitted to show, in this way, that Lawrence was not fascivant in 1834, and continued s

Order deaying the smotion to dissolve, and that in-junction be retained until the hearing of this cause, costs to abide the saus.

Homilton Murray, vs. Christen J. Brunnell.—His Honor ruled that, inasmuch as the case was before the Chan cellor, the court had no jurisdiction. After hearing es-

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Last evening.—Aid. Dake in the Chair.

Several petitions were read and presented, and among them a remonstrance against the ferry monopolies.

The Streets.—The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor:

Mayor's Office,
New York, Jan 5th, 1845.

To the Hon The Common Council of the City of New York.
Gentlemen:—Among the subjects which I consider it my duty to bring before you, there is perhaps none having stronger claims upon your attention than that of an effectual improvement in the manner of paying our streets.

Our great thorough fare, Broadway, in its general features challenging comparison with any street in the world, with an ample and imposing side-walk, is see rough and broken, that it is extremely undemfortable to ride.

Mr. Haver considered that, provided the Commissionthem a remonstrance against the ferry monopolies.

The Streets.—The following Message was received from His Honor the May or:

New York, Jan 6th, 1845.

To the Hon The Common Council of the City of New York.
Gentlemen:—Among the subjects which I consider at my duty to bring before you, there is perhaps none having attonger claims upon your attention than that of an effectual improvement in the manner of paving our streets.

Our great thoroughfare, Broadway, in its general less tures challenging comparison with any street in the world, with an emple and imposing side welk, is so rough and broken, that it is extremely uncomfortable to ride through it; and as the travel must increase with the increase of population, there is reason to believe that until some better mede of paving is adopted, the evil which is now so discreditable will become intolerable.

Entertaining these views, I have bestewed much attention upon this subject, and have collected from various sources all the information within my reach. Of the plans which have been submitted to me, I have avoided all, however meritorious or promising, which were to bundertaken as new experiments, but have confined my sell to the consideration of those only which have been tried, principally in European cities.

Among them I have selected ones, which I now submit to you, and I do so with the more confidence as it is take: from a city with which we have such constant intercourse, that some of you may be familiar with its practical operation, and all of you can easily inform yourselves in regard to it.

This plan is now in successful experiment, the present system was introduced.

In 1836 I had an opportunity of observing its operation, and also of seeing the precess of construction. It was then considered a decidedly auccessful experiment; and I have satisfied myself that it has superseded every other plan, and has been introduced throughout all the principal streets of London. It is the only one that has been found capable of enduring the immense travel of cartor

found capable of enduring the immense travel of cart-carriages, omnibuses, wagons and vehicles of every description, in the great thoroughfares of that populous city, and it comes to us as the fruits of their experience without the cost of a long course of unsuccessful experi-

rough on the upper surface and sides, and the latter ta pering very alghily towards the battom. They are laid diagonally, (see plan) so as to give horses a good foo hold, and prevent them from slipping. They are not pounded (for this would break the surface of the concrete but merely laid side by side in regular order. The interstices are then filled with liquid mortar, which, adhering to the rough edges, spreading a little at the bottom, and combining with the concrete beneath, forms the whole into a solid mass 24 inches thick, not likely to be broken and capable of enduring, unshaken, almost any amoun of travel by the heaviest vehicles.

With such a pavement in Broadway, presenting smooth unbroken surface from one end to the other, the noise would be comparatively little, the wear and tear ovehicles would be greatly diminished, the heavy lumbering omnibuser, which are now indispensable, would give place to those of a much lighter construction, and herses with incomparably less labor, would be able to travel with much greater speed. The street would be more easily kept clean, and would be an ornament to the city, instead of being, as it now is, effensive to the eye, and uncomfortable, if not dangerous, to ride over; and, besides, the greater facility of moving through it would tend, perhaps more than any other plan that is likely to be devised, to relieve it of some of the confusion and obstructions which are now so generally and with good reson complained of.

I take occasion to anticipate one objection which may be made to the plan submitted, and that is the necessity of taking up the pavement, from time to time, for the purpose of repairing the gas pipes and water pipes. But this I answer that the same objection exists in London and perhaps to a greater extent, and it is not found to be of any serious practical weight. In fact, in some respects, such repairs can be made to better advantage than unde the present system; for, after taking off the layer of granits blocks, all that is required is a breach throu

All which is respectually submitted.

JAMES HARPER.

The message was reed and ordered to be printed.

Reports — The Committee on Streets reported in favor of regulating and setting the curb and gutter stones is 33d street, from 4th to 8th avenues.

Of flagging a space four feet wide through the side walks of 7th street, between Avenues B and C. Adopted M. The New York Gallery of Fine Arts, for the exhibition of paintings of Arti and Sciences, reported in favor of granting the building now occupied as the post office, to the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, for the exhibition of paintings statuary, &c., at the annual rent of \$1. Adopted unani monsily.

The New York and Albany Railread in this city — The special committee reported in favor of granting the petition of the New York, Albany and Troy Railread Company, for leave to occupy certain streets in this city it They reported a resolution granting the company leave to lay a single or double track from Chambers street through Hudson street sand Albardon, square to the Har

of passengers—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Several other Reports were presented, and among them the Annual Report of the Fublic Administrator for 1844 and the Annual Report of the Water Commissioners, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed The Municipal Police—On motion of Ald. Bunring the near tions of the nominations made by the Mayor of officers of the new Municipal Police, was taken from the table after considerable opposition from Ald. Galk, who meved to take from the false the remonstrance of the American Republican Executive Committee of the 2d and 3d Wards—which latter motion was adopted.

Ald. Burring then moved to lay the subject on the table and take up document No. 38, concerning the Registry Law, which was adopted.

The question was upon the adoption of the ordinance by title.

The question was upon the adoption of the ordinance by title.

Ald. Hassacrick having the floor, as he had occupied in at the last meeting for a couple of hours previous to the adjournment, and gave way for that motion, resumed his argument upon the constitutionality of the law, its expediency, &c.

A debate of considerable length occurred, and the ordinance was adopted by its title.

The Board then adjourned.

Board or Assistants.—This Board also met last evening. W. R. Evendell, Eaq, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved Vete, from the Mayor, in relation to a resolution on the subject of conveyances of old post roads, to Mr. Sand fort. Filed.

Petitions referred, of Mr. L. Keating, to establish un-form and permanent sign-boards in streets. Reports.—In favor of granting prayer of the petition of clins. Thomas, asking for extension of lease of pier at loct of Caetle Garden, to establish a safe bathing place for shiders, for a term of nine years. Laid on the table, Anti-gambling Society.—Petition of James Robinson, asking for the establishment of an anti-gambling society Referred.

Timber Haseking.—Ordinance to prevent persons from hawking about timber for sale in the streets, except in cortain localities pointed out by the Ordinance. Laid on the table

Assessment List for regulating 6th Avenue. Concurred in.

For repaiving and setting ourb and guiter between Bleecker and Carmine atreets. Concurred in.

Apportionment for building sewer in 6th Avenue, from Barrow to 18th atreets. Concurred in.

Resolution in favor of meeting at six o'clock instead of seven o'clock. Adopted.

Resolution from the Fresident of the Board in favor of improving cartain ground in the vicinity of 16th street, to be called Sinyvesant Square.

Mr. Taylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Daylor moved to refer to the Fitance Committee. Mr. Baylor mr. Charlick, in favor of appropriating a sum of \$16 for a stove in the Clerk's office, for lated and affective of the Commissioners of the Alms House to lurnish the Board with the names of the nurchasers, and descriptions of the articles purchased from the Alms House, since 17th May lest. The reason, he offered the resolution, was that it would smable them to understand what property has been sold out of the Alms House, since 17th May lest. The reason, he offered the resolution, was that it would smable them to understand what property has been sold out of the Alms House, since 17th May lest. The reason, he offered the resolution, was that it would smable them to understand what property has been sold out of the Alms House.

Mr. Herey considered that, provided the Com-ers wished to sell as charged, they could do so an detection in this way.

The question on laying on the table was ta

Lost

Mr. Johnson moved its reference to the Committee on Charity and Alms. Lost.

Mr. Charlicx was of opinion the resolution ought to pass. The disclosures which they might expect by the publication of the Report of the Commissioners of the publication of the Report of the Commissioners of the Alms House would astonish them. Lost—ayes 5, noes 9.

Gas Centracts—Curious Charges—Mir. Charlica offered another resolution, to direct the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, to report the number of proposals received proposals; and, also, the estimates for the contract given to James R. Sparrow and others; and if the coll contract given to James R. Sparrow and others; and if the coll contracted for was delivered, and of prime quality or not. Mr. C. would be able to show that this very George Harris was clerk to the Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, Mr. Johnson, and also Mr. Kingsman, man of the Commistee on Lamps and Gas, and that his clerk and partner were the contractors for the oil, which was adulturated at no less than 20 per cent. He had a right to look with suspicion upon the opposition offered to resolution of inquiry ought not to be objected to by any upright member, no matter how it might operate—and when opposition was offered, it was always calculated to exolte suspicion. He had evidence to show that Mr. Harris was Mr. Johnson's clerk, and that Mr. Sparrow was his partner, and if he could prove he had a direct in the could supering the supering of the subject of this very George Harris, made out on a sale of oil on the part of Mr. Johnson and he partner of Mr. Johnson, and is delinyed bound to correct the souse.

Mr. Charlick—Dont be in a hurry. You will get enough of it by and bye. This oil was contracted for also by a Mr. James R. Sparrow, who is the partner of Mr. Johnson, and is feel myself bound to correct the souse.

Mr. Johnson—I shall hold you responsible for anything you say in relation to me. So, beware!

Mr. Johnson—Telloy the very documents and have the receipt of this very George Harris, made out on a

MR. JOHNSON—The whole is a massacount MR. JOHNSON—The whole is a my right and m to bring the abuses of the Committee on Lumps to before the Board—and I shall do it, too. It was a follower the Board—and I shall do it, too. It was a follower the Board—and I shall do it. Too it was a follower to be a shall be a strong to the shall be a shall be

come a contractor, or have any direct or indirect interest in it.

Mr. Johnson considered the remarks of the gentleman of the last, a gross insult upon him as a member of the Board. The gentleman charged him with participating in contracts. Harris he bought out, and the gentleman's remarks impeached him (Mr. J.) with violation of his oath. He had never been concerned either directly or indirectly in any contract. In reference to our last contract in Dectr., we had the estimates brought in, but not having a quogum, we could not give out contracts. Sparrow got a confract. He (Mr. Johnson) did not realize one quill from the contract with his copartner. The gentleman from the first, himself sold to Alms House Commissioners. He was willing to let the resolution pass to go to Superintendent. The oil in question he had tested and found it perfectly good. Sparrow was empleyed in Spring as the lowest birder, and he (Mr. Johnson) had empl yed Harris to collect he bills, and if that was being a clerk, Harris was his elerk, and he admitted it.

Mr. Charlick—Poor business for a contractor, to be a mere clerk, employed to collect.

Mr. Johnson—That can't be helped, and that is his own affair. In reference to the contractor, at the contract of the contractor of the contraction of the contract of the cont

Mr. Jourson—That can't be helped, and that is his own affair. In reference to the copartnership alluded to, I have only to say I have nething to do with this contract. Mr. Charlick himself was a contractor last year.

Mr. Charlick—No. sir. But this has nothing now to do with the question before us—

Mr Jourson—I deny, before God, that I am a contractor; I would be fairly my cath; I stand before my God, and on my character in this Board, and deny before God that I am a contractor. I would be fairlying my cath—and this attack is made in retaliation. He (Mr. Johnson) knew who employed Mr. Charlick—

Mr. Charlick—Only ten thousand democrats? (Laughter.)

Anew who employed Mr. Charlion

Mr. Charlick—Only ten thousend democrats? (Laughter.)

Mr. Johnson—It is done to make capital for the Spring Election, which is now coming on.

Mr. Charlick—It is done to save the city \$10,000. I intend to stop these corrupt abuses. I have not said that Mr Johnson was directly the centractor, but let the public judge of the facts.

Mr. Johnson was of the opinion that the strack was made upon his reputation by the gentleman of the First Ward, who did not belong to the majority now in this Board, as on last year. He was floored.

Mr. Charlick—This is not meeting the question. We have the facts established that Mr. Harris, after all, was the Clerk, and Mr. Sparrow the copartner, and unless since two o'clock to day the oil has been much improved, it is certainly very much in need of it. (Laughter.)

The resolution then passed.

The Board adjourned.

(x)-Dr. Bostwick's Monthly Report of the Medi-cal and Surgical Institute, No. 75 Chambers street, may be seen in another column. It presents many very interesting cases of disease, which have been successfully treated, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it. To Tax Payers.—We call the attention of tax payers to the advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, which will be found in another column.

Music.—The Orphean Family give their Concert to-night, at the Society Library. They created quite a sensation among the music going community, and a great treat is expected. The house will be jammed.

Italian Medicated Soap.—One of the most valuable and important discoveries in medical science ever known in the world, has been made by Signor Vesprint, of Italy, and has secured its inventor the distinguished honor of being enrolled as Chevalier du Legion D Houseurs. This chemical preparation will positively cure all cutaneous eraptions and scorbatic appearances, and frechles and pumples, and, what is more extraordinary, it will restore the color of the skin. It is also an effectual remedy for the Secury, Salt Rheam, Erysipelas, and for the most viruleat irritation conscioned by mosquito bites, or any other insect. A committee of twelve physicians of L-deadenie des Sciences at Faris, have unanimously, after issuing, pronounced the Italian Medicated Moay the most extraordinary development of medical science. But no where of the proprietor and manual the December of the Security of

Beautiful Hair.—Every Lady and Contie-man who wakes to have fue and beautiful Heir, free from dan-druff, should use the Baim of Columbia. It stimulates the roots of the hair, and excites new growth, and another than to atore it upon pursons who have keep half for years; header it al-ways gives to the hair a beauty and instre uncurpassed. Sold at 21 Contribunds errors.

Who Wants to Hear Well !-Dr. Acoustic Oil, sold at 2! Courlandt street, is doing curing all complaints of the ent. All dest person it. It has cared complaints of the ear of years standberless instances. Price \$1 per flack

Oriental Water of Gold—A New alightful perfume, for removing from the skin Tan, rimples, Sc., sold at 21 Coordandt street. Also, Bay must bettle, price 50 cents.

Gourand's Pondre Subtile, for our and permanently eradicating superfluont hair from per lips, brows, moles, or the stubbour beard of metested before buying. Proof positive this, and no me will be the street, first store racm Broadway, or the turned.

Dalloy's Magical Pain Extractor Salve will instantly care burns, scalds, piles, and all inflammators complaints, at 67 Walker street, first atore rnon Broadway, or he money actuand.

A Blessing to Mankind --Connell's Regional Pain Extractor, from 21 Convilandt street. --This great healing salve is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most wonderful article ever used. It repels all isjuries by five ex-tracts all pain, and prevents mortification inevery case. It will cape any of he following complaints, or all pay is refused

